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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A graphite powder containing 0.01 to 5.0 wt% of boron and having a looped closure structure at an end of a graphite c-planar layer on the surface of a powder, with the density of the interstitial planar sections between neighboring closure structures being not less than  $100/\mu\text{m}$  and not more than  $1500/\mu\text{m}$ .
2. The graphite powder according to claim 1 wherein the distance between c-axis (002) planar lattice distance ( $d_{002}$ ) as found by the lattice constant precision method by X-ray diffraction is not more than  $3.3650 \text{ \AA}$ .
3. The graphite powder according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the specific surface area is not more than  $1.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , the crystallite diameter is 100 to  $2000 \text{ \AA}$  and/or the volume cumulative mean particle size as measured by the laser diffraction scattering method is 5 to  $35 \mu\text{m}$ .
4. A method for producing a graphite powder according to any one of claims 1 to 3 comprising:
  - a step of adding boron; wherein
  - a carbon material pulverized at an elevated speed before and/or after carbonization is heat-treated at a temperature exceeding  $1500^\circ\text{C}$  for graphization.
5. A method for producing a graphite powder according to any one of claims 1 to 3 comprising:
  - a step of adding boron; wherein
  - a carbon material pulverized before and/or after carbonization is heat-treated

at a temperature exceeding 1500°C for graphization,

the heat-treated carbon material is surface-processed under a condition of scraping the surface of the produced graphite powder; and wherein

the surface-processed carbon material is heat-treated in an inert gas at a temperature exceeding 800°C.

6. The method for producing a graphite powder according to claim 5 wherein

the heat treatment under the condition of scraping the surface of the produced graphite powder is oxidating heat treatment.

7. The method for producing a graphite powder according to any one of claims 4 to 6 wherein the carbon material is obtained by carbonization of mesophase globules and/or the bulk mesophase.

8. A negative electrode material of a lithium ion secondary battery mainly composed of graphite powders according to any one of claims 1 to 3.

9. A lithium ion secondary battery including a negative electrode manufactured from a negative electrode material according to claim 8.